AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 1 and ending at line 21 of page 1 as follows:

Inside of the frame body of electronic equipment, a signal-transmission cable is used to transmit a signal between circuit substrates. In recent years, a thin sheet-type flexible cable (which is generally called an FFC (or flexible flat cable) or an FPC (or flexible printed circuit)) has become more popular as electronic equipment becomes smaller and denser. In such a flexible cable, its connecter is smaller than that of any other conventional flat cable. Thereby, the area necessary for mounting a cable on a circuit substrate becomes smaller. Additionally, the flexible cable is thinner and more flexible resulting in a greater degree of freedom. For reasoning in addition to those discussed above, the thin sheet-type flexible cable~~case~~ has been used.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 of page 10 and ending at line 8 of page 11 as follows:

The flexible cable 8b which connects the upper data driver substrate 6 and the signal processing substrate 7 is formed, for example, as shown in Fig. 2, as a single-layer structure which has no shield layer. Specifically, this flexible cable 8b includes a sheet-type insulator 20 in which several signal lines 21, 22, 23, 24 are disposed in the width directions of the flexible cable. It does not include such a shield conductor as shown in Fig. 8. In other words, the flexible cable 8b has no multi-layer structure. The insulator 20 is covered with an insulating coat 27. Herein, this insulating coat 27 may also be omitted. The above described signal lines are a high-speed signal line 21, a low-speed signal line 22, a shield ground line 23, a ground line 24 and the like. For convenience, the other signal lines are not shown in the figure. The flexible cable 8b sends a signal, for example, at a transfer rate of 50 to 60 mbps.

Please amend the paragraphs beginning at line 24 of page 13 and ending at line 23 of page 14 as follows:

In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 4B, the pressing plates 9a, 9b can attach the flexible cables 8a, 8b closely to the aluminum chassis 2. Hence, compared with the conventional example shown in Fig. 4A, a stray capacitance can be raised. Specifically, as shown in Fig. 5A, a signal line 41 which is formed by, for example, a copper wire in the flexible cable

8a(8b). A capacitance C between the signal line 41 and the aluminum chassis 2 can be expressed as a combined capacitance of a capacitance Ca of air and a capacitance Cf of an insulating layer 43 which is formed by the insulator 20 and the insulating coat 27. Herein, a relative dielectric constant ε_a of air is 1 and a relative dielectric constant ε_f of the insulating layer is 4.3 to 4.4. Taking this into account and an equivalent circuit shown in Fig. 5B, the combined capacitance C can be expressed by the following.

$$C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Ca} + \frac{1}{Cf}} = \frac{Cf \cdot Ca}{Cf + Ca} = \frac{Ca}{1 + \frac{Ca}{Cf}} \fallingdotseq Ca \quad (Cf >> Ca)$$

Therefore, in order to make a stray capacitance greater, it is desirable that a crevice be made as narrow as possible. Preferably, the flexible cable 8a(8b) should be attached tight to the aluminum chassis 2. Herein, as described earlier, even if there are several spaces of about 1 to 5 mm between the aluminum chassis 2 and the pressing plate 9a(9b), a stray capacitance can be secured to such a degree that a higher-harmonic component could flow to a ground.